

Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to reaffirm their devotion to the aspirations of all peoples for liberty, justice, and self-determination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Editorial note: For the President's remarks of Jul. 25, on signing Proclamation 6160, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 26, p. 1160).

Proclamation 6161 of July 19, 1990

Lyme Disease Awareness Week, 1990

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Lyme disease is a complex disorder that can affect the skin, joints, nervous system, heart, and other parts of the body. Although it is easily treated when diagnosed early, Lyme disease can become very serious if it remains undetected.

The disease is caused by a bacterial infection that is transmitted to humans by the bite of a very small tick. These ticks are frequently no larger than the head of a pin. They feed primarily on deer and field mice, but other hosts include cats, dogs, birds, horses, and cattle.

Lyme disease was discovered in 1975 by a rheumatologist who found a high incidence of arthritis first in children, then in adults, living in Lyme, Connecticut, and nearby towns. Most patients lived in wooded areas, and their first symptoms appeared in the summer months. In 1981, the specific cause of the disease, the spiral-shaped bacterium called *Borrelia burgdorferi*, was identified at the National Institutes of Health by an expert scientist in tick-borne diseases.

Since its discovery in Connecticut, Lyme disease has been found in 45 States. More than 21,000 cases have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control since 1982. People who frequent wooded areas and forest edges—such as campers, hikers, and outdoor workers—are especially likely to come in contact with the tick that carries the disease. Early symptoms include a bull's-eye-shaped rash at the site of a tick bite, headaches, joint pain, fever, and swollen glands. Later symptoms may mimic those of arthritis and/or brain, nerve, and heart disease. If left untreated, Lyme disease can seriously damage the nervous system, heart, joints, and skin. But, in its early stages, Lyme disease is readily treated with antibiotics such as oral penicillin, erythromycin, and tetracycline.

Many governmental, scientific, and voluntary health organizations have committed themselves to promoting public awareness and understanding of Lyme disease. In support of their efforts, the Congress, by Senate

Joint Resolution 276, has designated the week beginning July 22, 1990, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 22, 1990, as Lyme Disease Awareness Week. I urge the people of the United States as well as educational, scientific, health care, and community service organizations to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6162 of July 23, 1990

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

1. Pursuant to Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2461 *et seq.*), the President may designate specified articles provided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) when imported from designated beneficiary developing countries.

2. Pursuant to sections 501, 503(a), 504(a), and 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2463(a), 2464(a), and 2483), in order to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of existing provisions of the HTS for the purposes of the GSP, I have determined, after taking into account information and advice received under section 503(a), that the HTS should be modified to adjust the designation of eligible articles. In addition, pursuant to Title V of the 1974 Act, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate specified articles provided for in the HTS as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the GSP when imported from any designated beneficiary developing country. I have also determined, pursuant to section 504(a) of the 1974 Act, that certain beneficiary countries should not receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain articles designated as eligible for preferential treatment under the GSP.

3. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to Title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that: